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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1910.

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Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling \$1,500,000
Silver \$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

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Hongkong—J. R. M. Smith

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter;
London—B. W. E. London County and
Westminster Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent.
on Accrued on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,

Acting Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 25th August, 1910.

[10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1843.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT

at the rate of 3 per cent. p.c.
on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

For 6 " 3 1/2 "

For 3 " 3 "

For 12 months 4 per cent.

For 6 " 3 1/2 "

For 3 " 3 "

For 12 months 4 per cent.

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For 3 " 3 "

For 12 months 4 per cent.

For 6 " 3 1/2 "

For 3 " 3 "

For 12 months

Intimation.

W.M. POWELL,
LTD.GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS

NEW GOODS

SOFT DRESS

SHIRTS

VERY LIGHT WEIGHT
PERFECT FITTING.NEW
CELLNETT
UNDERWEARCOOL
SAFE
DURABLE.. . . BATH . . .
ROBES . . .

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

- NECKWEAR -

Exclusive Designs

Specially Selected.

ART SHADES

IN

CREPE DE CHINE

IRISH POPLIN, ETC.

EVERYTHING

FOR

GENT'S WEAR.

W.M. POWELL,

LTD.

28, Queen's Road.

(Opposite Clock Tower)

Public Companies.

THE C. & I. S. LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of the General Managers for the year ending 1st July, 1910, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1910. [579]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 24th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 24th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1910. [581]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell within his Salts Rooms, on

THURSDAY,

the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M., RUTLAND and LANSDOWNE BLANKETS, TRAVELLING RUGS, WASHING FLANNERETTE, TURKISH TOWELS, DIMASK SERVETTES, BED QUILTS, LADIES' DRESS LENGTHS, COSTUMES, GENTS' SUIT LENGTHS, 1½ yds. double width, CARPETS, RUGS;

Also

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY JEWELLERY: RINGS—Diamond and Sapphire Cluster, Diamond in Ruby, Diamond and Opal, and other Rings.

ORNAMENTS, &c.—Bracelets, Bangles, Necklet, Lockets, Long Guards, Charms, Alters, Liders, and Gart's Gold-casted Watchs, &c.

And

A few Lots of PRISMATIC and other BINOCULARS, TABLE PLATE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 10th September, 1910. [597]

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will take place in the CLUB BATH on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th inst. The Half-Mile, to be swum in the open, is for the Championships of the Colony. Entries close on the 17th inst. Entry Forms obtainable from the Steward.

FRANK LAMMERT, Hon. Secy. ety.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1910. [596]

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo, from 1st January, 1911, as set out hereunder.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of October, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years commencing on the 1st January, 1911.

The Farms above referred to are the Opium, Spirit, Gambling, and Pawnbroking Farms for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenders may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co. at Hongkong.

The rental rates for Chaudu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1911, 1912 and 1913 are those specified below.

For every 3 sun packet ... \$0.145
" 4 " ... 0.19
" 5 " ... 0.24
" 6 " ... 0.28
" 7 chl receptacle ... 1.45
" 8 tabil ... 4.80

Hongkong, 20th June, 1910. [598]

NOTICE.

A LARGE Number of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES and ILLUSTRATED PAPERS are required for the use of the Troops leaving here next month in the S.S. "Robilla" for home. Any such literature will be gratis. It is received by the Acting Chaplain (Rev. A. B. Thrashill), either at S. John's Cathedral, or at the Peak Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1910. [593]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Building, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

HUNG ON & CO. SHOW ROOM AND STORE at the Premises formerly occupied by A. CHEN & CO., 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS LTD.

ROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated Glass and Iron Ware of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or hire, at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1910. [599]

AMERICA'S MONEY KING

AND DYNASTIES OF WEALTH.

SUCCESSORS OF THE FOUNDERS OF GREAT INTERESTS.

A writer in *Money Magazine* says—Wall Street has done much toward improving the time-worn idea that it takes three generations to go from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves. As a matter of fact, an important part of the rising generation of financiers is recruited from among the sons and grandsons of the money kings of yesterday and to-day. While they hardly hold their own in point of numbers, with the self-made contingent, they form a class not only well worth bowdallising, but one that is invested with a peculiar degree of interest. It takes more than a gilded scabbard to maintain the integrity of large fortune, or the control of vast corporate power.

The late E. H. Harriman had no foolish idea about the raising of his sons. He always told his friends that he did not want his boys to grow up with the consciousness that they would be millionaires. He made his eldest son work every summer during the vacation. So, too, with the late Henry H. Rogers, who gave his son an almost Spartan training. Take, for instance, the case of J. P. Morgan, Junr. If anyone was born to the financial purple, he was. Yet mixed with gold was good sense. His grandfather was Jessie, Spencer Morgan, a man shrewd and wise in his generation, who put the stamp of Morgan authority on his many affairs. His premiership has ever since remained unchallenged, simply because there has never been any frivolity or nonsense in the raising of the Morgan heirs. The fact that the son met his father's every expectation may be shown in a single sentence, for he achieved in scarcely twenty-five years what the Rothschilds had been two centuries, and the Burings many generations, in attaining a dominant place in the financing of nations.

S. N. C. STANDARD OIL.

The "inhabitants" of the Standard Oil group present an interesting study in rich scabbard. Logically, John D. Rockfeller, Junr., should stand in the very front rank of the new financial generation, for his father is probably the richest man in the world. As a matter of fact, he has scarcely any business position w^t a peer. This is not so much due to lack of ability as to lack of interest in commercial matters, and to his desire to help in the perpetuation of his father's vast philistinism. Young John D. once summed up his business a crowd when he said: "I'd rather lead a Sioux y school than run an office." His cousin, however, will keep the Rockfeller name to the benefit of business. These are William G. and Percy Rockfeller, the sons of William Rockfeller. William G., who is the better known, is the elder of the brothers, having just turned forty. Percy Rockfeller, who is in the late thirties, is a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and is employed by the Standard Oil Company, and is as clever and capable as his brother. It is said that the late Henry H. Rogers remarked, not long before his death, that some of the pangs of his passing were alleviated by the realisation that he had a worthy son to perpetuate his name. Young Rogers, or "J. H. Jun." as they call him at the home of a great corporation with wh^t his father was so long identified, is doing much to justify his father's faith in him.

THE VANDERBILTS AND THE C. & U. D.

It is a sad commentary on the progress of the family that of all the young Vanderbilts of the present time only one is really doing a man's work in the world of affairs. That one is Cornelius, the first to bear the name. Like all the Vanderbilts, he went to Yale. He was not discriminated because he bore the name that was synonymous with millions, but applied himself seriously to his studies. After leaving college he entered the New York Central shops, where a well-developed inventive talent soon assisted himself. Young Vanderbilt, by his own efforts, has considerably increased his inheritance. He has profited by his invasions, and has made good and lucrative investments. His brothers, on the other hand, have been content to live on the interest and dividends of their inherited securities. In his gentle, dreamy, bearded face you can scarcely find a hint of the tenacity and force with which he has attacked many large and successful projects. Of the four sons of the late Jay Gould, the most marked success in the business world has been achieved by the second, Edwin, who is probably the least known of the Gould boys. His partial obscurity is due to the fact that he has been too busily engaged in work to become involved in any of the various diversions that have brought such undesirable publicity to some members of the family. He attends closely to business, and his efforts and co-operation are sought in all the enterprises w^t h which he is identified.

THE SONS OF THE BANKERS.

Since so many of the golden chains of corporate power are forged in the big Wall Street banks, let us see how the sons of the heads of these institutions have worked out. When he finally resigned the presidency of the National City Bank he retained the chairmanship of the board of directors, and left his personal representative in the active conduct of his affairs in his son, James A. Stillman, who is now vice-president and a director. Young Stillman has filled various positions in the bank with credit, and is a good deal more than a mere millionaire's son. Over at the First National Bank another former president's son is holding down a vice-presidency, and doing well. He is George F. Baker, Junr., whose father is one of the most influential little-known figures in Wall Street. The old Baker is strong, athletic, and a real sportsman, and his son follows in the group of bankers, son of the name of Montagu, who is a millionaire. Young Montagu is a good boy, very much like his father, and like the young Rogers, because his father, like the old, is a man of the world, and a man of the world.

The old Baker is strong, athletic, and a real sportsman, and his son follows in the group of bankers, son of the name of Montagu, who is a millionaire. Young Montagu is a good boy, very much like his father, and like the young Rogers, because his father, like the old, is a man of the world, and a man of the world.

show unmistakable talents, as was recognised by E. H. Harriman, who put him into the famous Alcoa reorganisation.

SECOND GENERATION IN THE DEER TRUST.

The second generation in the Best Trust is strenuous, alert and successful. It rivals the sons of the Standard Oil in efficiency. Chief among the group is Ogden Armour, a less than ten years he has doubled the fortune left by his father, the late Philip D. Armour. No son of a rich man has displayed a greater ability to his work than Mr. Armour. In addition to developing the best industry, he controls and operates the vast armor grain interests, and has found time to become one of the greatest banking powers in the Middle West. He is likewise a powerful figure in the railroad world. His colleagues of the second generation are younger. The Swift name is being maintained by Louis Swift, who is at the head of the great Swift packing interests. Nelson Morris' leadership has fallen on the shoulders of his son Edward Morris, who is carrying the burden admirably. The Chicago concern might well include Joe Luter. Although he adores in his father's fortune with his attempt to cover all the wheat in the world, he has shown businesslike ability, and is now operating a large group of coal mines in Illinois. Some of the members of the third generation of our rich families are already in business, but they are too young to have had any opportunity to prove their mettle. The third August Belmont is in his father's banking-house. Kingdon Gould, the son of George Gould, is already identified with the Missouri Pacific Railroad as director. Simeyant, Fish, Jan, is serving his financial apprenticeship in a Wall Street brokerage firm.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef, Sirloin & prime-cut—Mei Lung Pa

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Salin

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yek

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lam

" Sausage—Ngau Yuk Chau

" Ballock's Brains—Kow

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" " corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hind, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Fat—Ngau Kook

" Shoulder—Young Shau

" Pig Chitting—Gai chong

" Brains—Chi Know

" Fat—Chi Kook

" Try—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

" Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwei

" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk

" Leg—Chi Pai

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

" Sheep's Head and Foot—Young Tau

" Kook

" Heart—Young Sum

" Kidneys—Young Yiu

" Liver—Young On

" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai

" Soft Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sang Yung Yau

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

GONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRIORITIES

Correlatd 8th Sept., 1910, 100 cts. per \$ Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Ochots

Beef, Sirloin & prime-cut—Mei Lung Pa

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Salin

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yek

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lam

" Sausage—Ngau Yuk Chau

" Ballock's Brains—Kow

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" " corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hind, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Fat—Ngau Kook

" Shoulder—Young Shau</div

Illustration.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E
VERY-OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY
A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the writer's name and address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$8 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rate per quarter and per annum, proportionally. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issues to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On September 3, 1910, at Shanghai, to the wife of Wilbur T. Gracey, American Consul, a son (Wilbur Vale).

The German Mail of the 10th August was delivered in London on 13th inst.

faction, such as it is, of knowing that we are not the only Crown Colony in financial trouble. Down in Singapore their troubles are not far to seek, apparently. There they enjoy the pleasure of a fixed exchange unlike the varying dollar that applies to Hongkong. In the meantime, the Straits Settlements are concerned about the reading of the Shipping Bill in the Legislative Council where a great deal of difference of opinion appears to be shown as between the official and the non-official sides. The *Singapore Free Press* describes the ordinance as an "instrument of war," and as a matter of fact the description does not fall very short of the mark. The champion of the measure in the main is the Hon. C. W. Darblie, whose knowledge of things shipping is recognised by all, and this is what he says *inter alia*—

"The Hon. Member who introduced the motion (Dr. Galloway) in my opinion put forward no evidence at all, except hearsay evidence, in support of his contention that Shipping Conferences had been injurious to the interests of the Colony. He opened his speech with a more or less accurate account of the reasons for the formation of the Conference and for the necessity of the active co-operation of some of the merchants here. He was bound to put the case forward for the Court to adjudicate upon. It has been contended that the books must show conclusively that the debt is owed. To a certain extent this is true; that is to say, the books being subjected to the ordinary tests of book-keeping must show that the defendant owes the money. This does not prevent the defendant contesting the items, or explaining them to mean something which they do not appear to mean. Now, not only do the books satisfy the broad test that they are well kept, and that the entries are accurate, but the more they were examined the more they stood the tests so far as their accuracy is concerned, and I am satisfied that if the case had been heard *ex parte* judgment could have been given for the plaintiff. The onus then shifts to the defendant. Now the main defence, which the defendant raised was purely *admitted* by him that he relied on the plaintiff not being able to prove his case on the books. He merely challenged the accuracy of the books and hoped to win on that; and if I had not been satisfied that the books were accurate, the defendant would have succeeded. His second line of defence was more specific; it consisted of statements made by the defendant to corroborate his defence of "never indebted," under which defence come his various explanations of the different items. Thirdly, he raised, on the same materials a definite *admitted*. Fourthly, he pleaded a release; and fifthly, he relied on the Statute of Limitations in so far as it was applicable. The first defence breaks down entirely. He has no books of account of bows, no private papers, no memoranda, nothing which an ordinary careful man dealing with pretty large sums of money would naturally be expected to produce. I know Chinese very often trust to their memory; but then they must take the consequences when they come into Court, and it is impossible to accept vague generalities and vague criticisms as sufficient to upset the conclusions derived from a set of well-kept books. Moreover the plaintiff himself supervised the books from 1895 to 1900, his father's interest and in his own interest. And further every word practically of what he said in support of his second and more specific defence, tended to show that the books were in fact accurate. Especially is this the case with regard to the Temporary Loan Book account; he knew the history of every item except one or two; which shows that it was an accurate account; moreover, he could hardly be said to have proved it to be inaccurate in the fact that it was charged against him, for in the case of every item he seems to have been concerned either directly or indirectly with it; either, according to his own version, getting the money for his mother, or, in his father's instructions for someone else. It was somewhat remarkable that his memory served him so well in some cases. He remembers many small details, in spite of the "long time ago" to which he so frequently appealed when he was cross-examined. He knew for example, that the Taub's item was for money advanced to Ng Sui San of the Tong Hing for the cost of wood for burning bricks. But his memory played him lamentable tricks when he was pressed for fuller information; he confused the interest paid on the mortgage on M.L. 57 with the interest paid on a mortgage on L.L. 905; dates became negligible quantities in regard to the mortgage, and the payments in question. And when he came to the precise sum of his set-off the precision of his statement is a chief method told nothing in cross-examination in the case of the item \$1,500, he so considerably stood the books that he claimed three times for the same deposit item which had in fact been repaid in respect of unpaid rents \$1,500, he had overlooked the entries showing that he had been paid; in respect of the item for unpaid rent collected \$1,713.37. I am sorry to say I don't believe him. In respect of the deposit of \$2,000 in the first year I had at first some doubt whether he might not be right, but there are equal doubts as to whether he might not be wrong; there was a deposit note, and he didn't get it; said his mother had got it but gave two versions as to how she got it. It is part of his set-off, and it is not proved. The whole of his set-off therefore fails to the ground. Now I am not going through every item as to which there has been a discussion; it is not possible to do so; a case of this sort except on very broad lines. One does not analyse the settlement of these lines without paying due regard to the details and incidents as they pass before one; and but the salient points in the evidence are adverse to the defendant. Directly he emerged from the abstract to the concrete, he was shown to be weak. His attitude will require a great deal of analysis, but the main points of his defence have been met.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and Mr. Justice Hissand, Acting Police Judge, sitting as a full Court this morning, the point was mentioned which was raised the other day as to the question of undertaking to leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee. The Court held that the Privy Council's rule on the matter was precise and no answer could be found to it. Mr. M. W. Slade, Q.C., appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. O. Atkinson represented the respondent.

CLAIM BY OFFICIAL RECEIVER
QUESTION OF BOOKS DISCUSSED IN CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

On the Supreme Court this morning, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver, in Bankruptcy, sued Li Chi Chiu to recover the sum of \$17,000 being amount due to the Yik Lung Wo Kee bank for money lent and in connection with a garnishee order was issued. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. P. Watt, of Messrs. Bruton and Heit, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. O. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defendant.

Reading from his written judgment, his Lordship said—

"The plaintiff having been allowed to put in the books of the Yik Lung now contends that they prove his case. A great deal was said in criticism of the plaintiff's case, that it depended on books only. It could not well be otherwise. He is in official charge of the Li Chi Chiu Bankruptcy; he has obtained judgment against the Yik Lung Bank; and the books of this bank having been seized he finds certain entries which seem to him to warrant action against Li Chi Chiu. What else was he to do? Granted that he instituted sufficient inquiries, he was bound to put the case forward for the Court to adjudicate upon. It has been contended that the books must show conclusively that the debt is owed. To a certain extent this is true; that is to say, the books being subjected to the ordinary tests of book-keeping must show that the defendant owes the money. This does not prevent the defendant contesting the items, or explaining them to mean something which they do not appear to mean. Now, not only do the books satisfy the broad test that they are well kept, and that the entries are accurate, but the more they were examined the more they stood the tests so far as their accuracy is concerned, and I am satisfied that if the case had been heard *ex parte* judgment could have been given for the plaintiff. The onus then shifts to the defendant. Now the main defence, which the defendant raised was purely *admitted* by him that he relied on the plaintiff not being able to prove his case on the books. He merely challenged the accuracy of the books and hoped to win on that; and if I had not been satisfied that the books were accurate, the defendant would have succeeded. His second line of defence was more specific; it consisted of statements made by the defendant to corroborate his defence of "never indebted," under which defence come his various explanations of the different items. Thirdly, he raised, on the same materials a definite *admitted*. Fourthly, he pleaded a release; and fifthly, he relied on the Statute of Limitations in so far as it was applicable. The first defence breaks down entirely. He has no books of account of bows, no private papers, no memoranda, nothing which an ordinary careful man dealing with pretty large sums of money would naturally be expected to produce. I know Chinese very often trust to their memory; but then they must take the consequences when they come into Court, and it is impossible to accept vague generalities and vague criticisms as sufficient to upset the conclusions derived from a set of well-kept books. Moreover the plaintiff himself supervised the books from 1895 to 1900, his father's interest and in his own interest. And further every word practically of what he said in support of his second and more specific defence, tended to show that the books were in fact accurate. Especially is this the case with regard to the Temporary Loan Book account; he knew the history of every item except one or two; which shows that it was an accurate account; moreover, he could hardly be said to have proved it to be inaccurate in the fact that it was charged against him, for in the case of every item he seems to have been concerned either directly or indirectly with it; either, according to his own version, getting the money for his mother, or, in his father's instructions for someone else. It was somewhat remarkable that his memory served him so well in some cases. He remembers many small details, in spite of the "long time ago" to which he so frequently appealed when he was cross-examined. He knew for example, that the Taub's item was for money advanced to Ng Sui San of the Tong Hing for the cost of wood for burning bricks. But his memory played him lamentable tricks when he was pressed for fuller information; he confused the interest paid on the mortgage on M.L. 57 with the interest paid on a mortgage on L.L. 905; dates became negligible quantities in regard to the mortgage, and the payments in question. And when he came to the precise sum of his set-off the precision of his statement is a chief method told nothing in cross-examination in the case of the item \$1,500, he so considerably stood the books that he claimed three times for the same deposit item which had in fact been repaid in respect of unpaid rents \$1,500, he had overlooked the entries showing that he had been paid; in respect of the item for unpaid rent collected \$1,713.37. I am sorry to say I don't believe him. In respect of the deposit of \$2,000 in the first year I had at first some doubt whether he might not be right, but there are equal doubts as to whether he might not be wrong; there was a deposit note, and he didn't get it; said his mother had got it but gave two versions as to how she got it. It is part of his set-off, and it is not proved. The whole of his set-off therefore fails to the ground. Now I am not going through every item as to which there has been a discussion; it is not possible to do so; a case of this sort except on very broad lines. One does not analyse the settlement of these lines without paying due regard to the details and incidents as they pass before one; and but the salient points in the evidence are adverse to the defendant. Directly he emerged from the abstract to the concrete, he was shown to be weak. His attitude will require a great deal of analysis, but the main points of his defence have been met.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and Mr. Justice Hissand, Acting Police Judge, sitting as a full Court this morning, the point was mentioned which was raised the other day as to the question of undertaking to leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee. The Court held that the Privy Council's rule on the matter was precise and no answer could be found to it. Mr. M. W. Slade, Q.C., appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. O. Atkinson represented the respondent.

THE WRECK OF H.M.S.
"BEDFORD."

THE WRECK OF H.M.S.
"BEDFORD."

SAVING THE GU'S AND VITTINGS.

The following is from the *Nagasaki Press* of September 5.—The officers and men of the British cruiser *Minotaur*, which arrived here on Thursday, were less fortunate than those of the *Kei* and *Monmouth*, inasmuch as they were continually employed at the work of salvaging the vessel and fittings of the *Bedford* from practically the day the accident happened, August 21st until Wednesday, the 30th, when they left for the port, the vessel's departure from the scene of the wreck being somewhat accelerated by the threatened approach of bad weather.

We understand that the *Bedford* was dismantled to her main deck by the Squadron's officers and men before being handed over to the Mitsu Bishi Company for salvage. All the armament was taken off the vessel, two of the six-inch guns being brought here, loaded to the deck of the *Minotaur*. The China Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Yunnan* received the greater portion of the fittings, etc., saved, and will take them to Hongkong. She arrived here yesterday and will take guns and other material from the cruisers here.

About one hundred officers and men of the *Bedford* will embark on the *Empress of India* for day passage to Hongkong.

The court-martial of Captain Fletcher and other responsible officers of the *Bedford* for the loss of this cruiser will probably take place in England, there not being a sufficient number of senior officers on this station to form a court.

The Japanese cruiser *Idzumi* arrived here yesterday afternoon from Quelpart; where she has been assisting in the salvage operations, with a lighter in tow.

The British cruiser *Monmouth* also arrived here with a lighter in tow.

Nagasaki, 6th September.

When the accident occurred, Admiral Sir Alfred Winslow directed that the personal effects of the officers and men should be taken out of the *Bedford*, a proceeding that occupied practically the whole of that day. Being near the end of the vessel's commission, the men had collected many curios and other articles to take home; these, with spare clothing, equipment, and in some instances money, were stored below the main deck and it was impossible to recover them, so that many of the men have suffered considerable loss.

From the 22nd to just before inclusive, large working parties were sent on board the wreck daily. All the guns were taken out of the vessel, the upper masts were unshipped, and everything removable—including "wireless" apparatus, searchlights, and deck gear—was taken from the ship and transferred to the other British cruisers or to lighters. This entailed much hard work, as some of the articles removed were very heavy, and was exclusively performed by the British sailors. The Commander-in-Chief was pleased with the men's work that he ordered the "main brace to be spliced" daily during the operations. Doubtless the men who took up their fathoms of run were pleased with the extra issue and those who did not were glad to have the Admiral's commendation. On the 18th a general order was issued for every available man to be sent on board the wreck during the three next days, as it was intended to transfer the salvage operations to the Mitsu Bishi Company on the evening of the 19th and the Admiral wished to strip the *Bedford* as far as possible before turning her over to the Japanese. We understand that the men worked with such will that the salvaging company will be able to take very little out of the wreck without the use of pump and special salvage gear. It may be mentioned here that no machinery was available for the use of the British seamen in their salvage work, and everything was lifted out by manual labour.

Meanwhile, the cruiser *Idzumi* and the other Japanese Government vessels stood by and rendered what assistance they could by towing lighters, and Japanese divers made an examination of the wreck. An Austro-Hungarian warship also visited the scene, but did not remain long. On Wednesday the British cruiser left for Nagasaki and is remaining here in order to give the men a rest after ten days' heavy work.

1. MATTER OF "LOCUS STANDI."

COUNSEL EXPRESSES CHINESE OPINION.

When the case of Li Yu Mai, late comprador of the s.s. *Bojan Maru*, whose extradition is demanded by the Government of China for alleged kidnapping in Chinese jurisdiction, was called at the Supreme Court this morning, the following interesting discussion ensued—

Mr. Potter—I appear for the defendant in support of the motion to make the rule absolute, the learned Attorney-General represents the Crown but I do not yet know for whom my friend Mr. Slade appears. I would be interested to know.

Mr. Slade—I appear for the Chinese Government. It is contended with a previous judgment of your Lordship but the Chinese Government is an interested party and is entitled to be heard by Counsel.

This Chief Justice—I told a definite opinion on the matter.

Proceeding, his Lordship said that if the British Government were asked by the Chinese Government or any other foreign Government to follow the extradition procedure in respect of any person, and if the foreign Government was aforesaid to have a *locus standi* to question questions relating to the facts of the case, then the Chinese Government, or any other foreign Government, might be entitled to a hearing.

With the addition of the Outer Shores *Kai-sha* his first of all, and the *Maru*, who arrived at Manchuria, the Chinese Company's property was aforesaid to have a *locus standi* to question questions relating to the facts of the case, and the Chinese Government, or any other foreign Government, might be entitled to a hearing.

Mr. Slade—The Chinese Government, or any other foreign Government, might be entitled to a hearing.

His Lordship—The Chinese Government, or any other foreign Government, might be entitled to a hearing.

Mr. Slade—The Chinese Government, or any other foreign Government, might be entitled to a hearing.

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Mr. Slade—The Chinese Government, or any other foreign Government, might be entitled to a hearing.

His Lordship—The Chinese Government, or any other

A HABIB'S CORPUS CASE.

JUDGMENT DECLARES THAT COURT IS NOT PROVIDED WITH MACHINERY.

The Full Court delivered judgment this morning in the case in which a man was asked for in the matter of Lo Tsun Ma, a prisoner at Victoria Gaol, on whose behalf an application had been made to release him from custody.

His Lordship said that the application had been made on the grounds that the prisoner had been given no opportunity of defending himself and that the order of banishment had failed to set out the grounds of punishment with sufficient particularity and that the order was therefore bad. The argument was heard by the Full Court. The only question before the Court was the legality of custody and the legality could only be tested by referring to the Ordinance under which the order was made. It was stated on behalf of the Crown that the Governor-in-Council having been satisfied that the prisoner was not a natural-born British subject and his presence in the Colony not being deemed desirable, he was ordered to leave the Colony within two days of the order. Their Lordships were strongly of opinion that there was no case for habeas corpus and that the rule should therefore be dismissed. The Ordinance gave the most absolute power to the Governor-in-Council. It did not give an opportunity to the prisoner to defend himself. It did not require the Governor-in-Council to state on what grounds the order was made. It did not even give an opportunity to the defendant to show he was not the man. The Court agreed that it was only right and proper that a man should be given an opportunity to be heard but suppose the Colony was being made the base of a revolution against a neighbouring friendly Power, could it be said that the usual formal procedure with the legal paraphernalia attaching thereto should be gone through before a person was banished? Obviously, that was impossible. If the order was found to be wrong, the Secretary of State could correct the action of the Government but that Court had nothing to do with it. It was not within the province of the Court to find out why the Executive Council had acted as they did. The whole of Counsel's argument had been couched in terms of criminal cases but that matter had nothing to do with it. The Court was not provided with machinery to exercise their powers in a case of that kind. It could not correct the procedure adopted by Ordinance. The Attorney-General had exercised his discretion in filing a writ and his Lordship felt that he must protest against his action, and did protest at the time, not merely because he had filed the affidavit but because the Court had been called upon to interpret the official act and thus had to indirectly challenge the attitude adopted by the Government.

The Justice concurred briefly.

The Chief Justice said it followed that no cause could be given against the Crown in the other two cases.

THE HARBOUR RACE.

The Harbour Race for the China Mail Cup will take place on Tuesday, 27th inst. The starting place will be the Police Pier on the Kowloon side and the race is to finish at the Praya wall between Murray Pier and the V. R. O. Good racing is expected this year as many swimmers have been training hard for more than a couple of weeks now.

WATER RATION.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st September, 1910.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1909.	1910.
Tyam... [17' 6" below]	overflow	5' 5" above
Tyam... [27' 1" below]	6' 6" below	overflow
Tyam... [1' 6" above]	1' 7" above	intermediate overflow
Pokfulum [1' 7" below]	0' 21" below	overflow
Wong-nai-chung... [3' 2" below]	5' 5" below	chung... overflow
STORAGE GALLONS.		
Tyam... 1909. 19 a.	25,740,000	38,816,000
Tyam... 18,000	1,76,000	
Tyam Intermediate 198,78,000	2,514,000	
Pokfulum 61,65,000	65,50,000	
Wong-nai-chung... 7,60,000	23,57,000	
Total... 512,39,000	106,816,000	
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of August.	1909. 19 a.	
Consumption... 127,69,000 165,637,000 gallons		
Estimated population 109,010 210,810		
Consumption per head per day... 197 21.2 gallons day...		
Intermittent supply by Rider, mains in Rider main districts during August 1909. Constant supply in all districts during August 1910.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

The following is the result of operations during the month of August.

CUTTUR.

Tributary O.s. Pits. 913,68

Mine O.s. " 364,975

Total Output 450,71

VALUE Tributary O.s. \$ 41,03

Mine O.s. " 17,047

Total Value \$ 58,147

ESTIMATED FCFIT.

Tributary O.s. \$ 4,500

Mine " 73,440

Total Profit \$ 76,940

KARANG TREATMENT.

From Shaf... 2,550

Open cast " 10,975

Total cubic yards 15,525

First 8 Months 1909. Pits. 20,612,14

W. H. 1909. " 11,474,765

Consumption per head per day... 0.2 0.2 gallons day...

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHEATHAM,
Water Analyst.

BOYS OWN CLUB.

QUOTED SPORTS.

The B. O. C. held their first aquatic meeting on Saturday afternoon in the V. R. C. bath which was kindly placed at their disposal by the Committee. In spite of the threatening weather a fair gathering of spectators, including several ladies, was in attendance.

On the whole the entries were large and good racing was witnessed throughout, especially that of the Four Lengths Handicap, open to V. R. C. members, which F. M. C. won by a touch after a hard struggle from C. J. Cooke.

The results are as follows:—

TWO LENGTHS' HANDICAP:—

First Heat.

S. Jex (owes 5 secs) 1

V. F. Aravido (owes 4 secs) 2

Second Heat.

V. Abb. (owes 4 secs) 1

E. L. Braga (owes 3 secs) 2

Third Heat.

R. A. Cavalho (owes 3 secs) 1

F. G. Brown (owes 3 secs) 2

Final.

V. Abb. (owes 4 secs) 1

S. Jex (was 5 sec) 2

At this took the lead soon after the start and won with a big margin to spare from Jex, who secured second place.

SWIMMING FEET F. REMONT,

One Length.

E. L. Braga 1

J. M. Ross Pereira 2

FOUR LENGTHS' HANDICAP:—

(for V. R. C. members):

F. M. Cruz (owes 11 secs) 1

C. J. Cooke (owes 19 secs) 2

Cooke entered the bath when Cruz was three quarters of a length ahead. This big lead was gradually reduced when the third lap was completed, and in the final lap both men were pretty close to each other and a hard race was witnessed till the finish with Cruz winning by only a touch. Time: 72 secs.

F.F.R LENGTHS' HAND CAP

A. H. Carroll (owes 4 secs) 1

H. W. Fote (owes 8 secs) 2

Time: 74 secs

FLYING FEET

E. L. Braga 1

A. H. Carroll 2

Distance: 47 f. 7 in.

ONE LENGTH D' EAST STROKE

First Heat.

J. M. Ross Pereira 1

C. H. Lyon 2

Second Heat.

H. J. White 1

A. G. Carroll 2

This was a good one and a close race was witnessed till the finish. White and Carroll came in dead heat.

LADIES' SWIMMING

Bottles were placed in the centre of the bath, two of which had slips of paper in, one with the slip marked one and the other marked two. H. Goldsberg nominated by Mrs. Robinson was first and E. L. Braga nominated by Miss Lewington was second.

SWIMMING IN PAIRS.

J. M. Ross Pereira } 1

I. E. Chunnat } 2

S. Jex } 2

TEAM RACE.

F. L. Ross (Capi) A. H. Carroll,

L. Souz, C. H. Lyon, D. Muskett,

V. F. Aravido, W. Thomas 1

H. W. Petersen (Capi), A. J. V.

Rib, Jr., J. M. Ross Pereira, H. J.

White, I. E. Chunnat, F. J. Brown,

H. Goldsberg 2

L. F. Lamment (Capi), M. A. R.

Souz, W. J. Carroll, R. A. Cavalho,

S. Jex, E. L. Braga, J. V. J. rage 3

WATER POLO.

Whites:—L. F. Lamment (Capt), F. L. Ross,

A. J. V. Rib, Jr., H. W. Petersen, S. Souz, M.

A. R. Souz, W. H. L. Warrener,

Blues:—F. H. Carrill (Capt), J. M. Ross,

Pereira, R. A. Cavalho, I. E. Chunnat, F.

Muskett, H. J. White, Y. Abb.

The last item in the programme was a water polo match between the above teams. The game was a fast and good one throughout. At the call of time the result was a draw, one all, and extra time of 3 minutes each way was played. During this portion of the game Lamment scored the winning goal for the Whites. Thus the game ended in two goals to one.

At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Forsyth kindly distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. After presenting the prizes the prizes was given the "David's Shield" to hand, over to the winning team in the Hockey competition which was presented to the Club by Mrs. A. J. David. After doing so Mrs. Charlton, on behalf of the Committee, presented Mrs. Forsyth with a handsome bouquet and three cheers for Mrs. Forsyth, the Ladies, and the V. R. C. brought the proceedings to a close.

THE TUNGLOH MINES.

The following is the result of operations during the month of August.

CUTTUR.

Tributary O.s. Pits. 913,68

Mine O.s. " 364,975

Total Output 450,71

VALUE Tributary O.s. \$ 41,03

Mine O.s. " 17,047

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W. H. 1909. " 11,474,765

Consumption per head per day... 0.2 0.2 gallons day...

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHEATHAM,
Water Analyst.

THE STRANDED STEAMER
"PROTEUS."

The following further particulars are now to hand concerning the C. E. and M. S. *Proteus* (chartered), which ran aground on Drinkwater Point, North Channel, on Saturday night, the 3rd instant.

At 11 a.m. on Sunday, the G.N.S. *Shantung*, inward bound from Tientsin and ports, passed the *Proteus*, which was then badly ashore on a bank about six miles E.S.E. of Drinkwater Point. She was in a dangerous position and broadsides on to the tide. The *Shantung* was unable to render assistance owing to the very heavy sea and the shoals in the vicinity. The master of the *Shantung* advised the master of the *Proteus* to let go both anchors, as the tide would be at its height at noon and there would be two more feet of water. The *Proteus* asked that tugboats and lighters be sent from Shanghai to her assistance as soon as possible.

On receipt of this

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S.

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.
The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong and St. John, N.B. &c.
(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
SATURDAY, OCT. 29TH.	FRIDAY, NOV. 25TH.
TUESDAY, NOV. 1TH.
SATURDAY, NOV. 15TH.	FRIDAY, DEC. 16TH.
SATURDAY, NOV. 18TH.
SATURDAY, NOV. 25TH.	FRIDAY, JAN. 1TH.

"Emperor" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 a.m.
"Montague" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperor" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Mail and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent) by Canadian Pacific Direct Line. 57.10.

Passengers in Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and comfort being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

L. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Fodder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI v. SWATOW & NINGPO.	HANGSANG	WED'DAY, 14th Sept., Noon.
SGAPOR, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	FOOKSANG	WED'DAY, 14th Sept., Noon.
CHONGSHING	THURSDAY, 15th Sept., Noon.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 16th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 23rd Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	YUFSANG	TUESDAY, 14th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCURRING 24 Days).

The steamers "Kaimon," "Nanpu" and "Fukkō" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Shafu, Tictin & Nanchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kedat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Manager.

Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1910.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TRAN"	13th Sept., 4 P.M.
CHFOO & NEWCHWANG	"PAOTI & G"	14th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	15th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LILAN"	18th Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA.	"CHANGSHA"	30th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES—Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIMINTON STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Makao, Chuen, Liang, Chihua) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North Sea Galas Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE,

Telephone No. 56.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1910.

19

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE

MANILA

SATURDAY, 17th Sept.

SATURDAY, 24th Sept.

SATURDAY, 1st Oct.

SATURDAY, 8th Oct.

SATURDAY, 15th Oct.

SATURDAY, 22nd Oct.

SATURDAY, 29th Oct.

SATURDAY, 5th Nov.

SATURDAY, 12th Nov.

SATURDAY, 19th Nov.

SATURDAY, 26th Nov.

SATURDAY, 3rd Dec.

SATURDAY, 10th Dec.

SATURDAY, 17th Dec.

SATURDAY, 24th Dec.

SATURDAY, 31st Dec.

SATURDAY, 7th Jan.

SATURDAY, 14th Jan.

SATURDAY, 21st Jan.

SATURDAY, 28th Jan.

SATURDAY, 4th Feb.

SATURDAY, 11th Feb.

SATURDAY, 18th Feb.

SATURDAY, 25th Feb.

SATURDAY, 3rd Mar.

SATURDAY, 10th Mar.

SATURDAY, 17th Mar.

SATURDAY, 24th Mar.

SATURDAY, 31st Mar.

SATURDAY, 7th Apr.

SATURDAY, 14th Apr.

SATURDAY, 21st Apr.

SATURDAY, 28th Apr.

SATURDAY, 5th May.

SATURDAY, 12th May.

SATURDAY, 19th May.

SATURDAY, 26th May.

SATURDAY, 2nd June.

SATURDAY, 9th June.

SATURDAY, 16th June.

SATURDAY, 23rd June.

SATURDAY, 30th June.

SATURDAY, 7th July.

SATURDAY, 14th July.

SATURDAY, 21st July.

SATURDAY, 28th July.

SATURDAY, 4th Aug.

SATURDAY, 11th Aug.

SATURDAY, 18th Aug.

SATURDAY, 25th Aug.

SATURDAY, 1st Sept.

SATURDAY, 8th Sept.

SATURDAY, 15th Sept.

SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.

SATURDAY, 29th Sept.

SATURDAY, 5th Oct.

SATURDAY, 12th Oct.

SATURDAY, 19th Oct.

SATURDAY, 26th Oct.

SATURDAY, 2nd Nov.

SATURDAY, 9th Nov.

SATURDAY, 16th Nov.

SATURDAY, 23rd Nov.

SATURDAY, 30th Nov.

SATURDAY, 7th Dec.

SATURDAY, 14th Dec.

SATURDAY, 21st Dec.

SATURDAY, 28th Dec.

SATURDAY, 4th Jan.

SATURDAY, 11th Jan.

SATURDAY, 18th Jan.

SATURDAY, 25th Jan.

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	July	August	Total
Allagar	3,520	3,650	7,170
Aitor Pongus	2,320	2,320	4,640
Alma	350	350	700
Anglo Malay	13,017	12,644	405,056
Ayer Kuning	833	833	1,666
Ayer Molai	2,013	7,000	9,013
Ayer Panas	880	1,000	1,880
Balgowla	8,757	6,714	15,471
Batak Rebit	1,331	1,200	2,531
Banteng	2,700	3,400	6,100
Batu Caves	17,458	75,553	92,951
Batu Tiga	2,462	4,503	6,965
Bertam	971	61,543	62,514
Beveras...	40,302		40,302
Bikam	2,051	2,500	4,551
Bish	1,288	2,688	3,976
Bukit Kajang	5,473	23,358	28,831
Bukit Rajah	30,810	216,735	247,545
Bukit Lintang	2,800	4,000	6,800
Bukit Timah	624	873	1,497
Bukit K. B.	350	632	982
Carry United	12,000	63,050	75,050
Castleford	3,500	21,542	25,042
Changsha Sandang	3,053	5,861	8,914
Changsha Salak	1,000	1,000	2,000
Cleary	16,000	78,166	94,166
Consolidated Malay	135,154		135,154
Caledonia	23,401	23,000	46,401
Chamone	568	5,674	6,242
Chamonee	2,213	5,845	8,058
Damansara	133,772		133,772
Edinburgh	6,220	47,350	53,570
Fr. Crated (Salangor)	60,357		60,357
F.M.S. Rubber	31,170	36,617	67,787
Gedung	21,000	22,000	43,000
Glencairn	1,755	11,438	13,193
Glenkil	4,899	10,001	14,899
Golden Hope	5,114	10,072	15,186
Golconde	70,37		70,37
Guls Kalumpang	10,000	10,000	20,000
Hai Kee	590	1,783	2,373
Harpender	35,630		35,630
Haytor	349	349	698
Heawood	1,000	2,000	3,000
High & Lowlands	39,266	39,347	78,613
Jack Kenneth	11,100	80,068	91,168
Jodragir	824	814	1,638
Jogra	11,758	47,054	58,812
Jebong	102,140		102,140
Kapar Park	64,173		64,173
Kamuning	7,935	8,880	16,815
Kempsey	3,507	19,688	23,195
Kepong	3,900	17,149	21,049
Klebang	255	256	511
Kota Tinggi	50	3,698	3,748
Kuala Klang	10,915		10,915
Kura	2,640	3,001	5,641
Krias Rob. Kst.	3,100	17,647	20,747
Kuala Lumpur	48,150	304,740	352,890
Labs	10,516	105,084	115,500
Laendres	36,021	218,631	254,652
Ledbury	9,644	6,851	16,495
Lenggi	71,000	73,500	144,500
London Asiatic	16,115	17,018	33,133
Malacca Plant	25,500	150,000	175,500
Merton	1,083	7,444	8,527
New Serendah	415	415	830
North Hammock	28,991		28,991
Nova Scotia	14,075	61,905	75,980
Pajam	3,250	15,100	18,350
Pataling	27,12	28,000	55,122
Pegoh	3,300	21,416	24,716
Pengkalan Durian	958	968	1,926
Pent Plant	51,414		51,414
Per Dickson	3,450		3,450
Radella	1,017		1,017
Rebella	597	5,370	5,967
Riba Rubber	5,437	5,797	11,234
Rubane	16,500	18,500	35,000
Ratnai	1,850	7,554	9,404
Riber Growers Assn.	3,507	3,930	7,437
Rengat	7,031	40,956	47,987
Relaba	6,750	7,966	14,716
Sengal Choh	21,350		21,350
Sengal Kapar	100,000		100,000
Sandycroft	9,341	49,024	58,365
Seafeld	74,500		74,500
Selangor	20,141		20,141
Serembas	38,635	215,114	253,749
Sembawang	533	506	1,039
Senawang	6,150	31,920	38,070
Shelford	10,508	11,000	21,508
S'pore & Johor	11,780	64,746	76,526
Singapore Park	5,100	3,000	8,100
Sintia Rubber	186,80		186,80
Singel Salak	2,858	14,86	17,718
Singel Way	22,558		22,558
Tambak	964	17,24	26,768
Talok Anson	680	1,835	2,515
Tali Ayer	15,100	12,300	27,400
Trafalgar	324	278	6,450
Troug		4,600	4,600
Uia Pandan	475	585	1,060
United Singapore	1,015	8,435	9,450
United Somatra	3,710	21,908	25,618
Vallambros	25,757		25,757
[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies. Managers of Estates, returns for which is above list are incomplete, will help to make the list more useful if they will kindly fill in the same.— <i>Editor, The Times</i>]			

SHIPPING AND MAIIS.

MAILS DUE.

English (Tele) 14th inst. 7 a.m.

American (Tele) 14th inst.

German (Tele) 14th inst.

Canadian (Empress of Japan) 14th inst.

American (Nippon Maru) 14th inst.

The P. & L. Co. 14th inst. left Shanghai on 13th inst., p.m. and may be expected here on 14th inst.

The P. & L. Co. 14th inst. will be due to arrive at this port on 15th inst., between 3 and 4 a.m.

The M. & S. Co. 14th inst. sailed from Singapore on 13th inst., arrived at San Francisco on 10th inst.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 7th inst., arrived at Singapore on 11th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 10th inst., arrived at Singapore on 11th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 11th inst., arrived at Singapore on 12th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 12th inst., arrived at Singapore on 13th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 13th inst., arrived at Singapore on 14th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 14th inst., arrived at Singapore on 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 15th inst., arrived at Singapore on 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 16th inst., arrived at Singapore on 17th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 17th inst., arrived at Singapore on 18th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 18th inst., arrived at Singapore on 19th inst., at 4 p.m.

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The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 24th inst., arrived at Singapore on 25th inst., at 4 p.m.

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The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 4th inst., arrived at Singapore on 5th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 5th inst., arrived at Singapore on 6th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 6th inst., arrived at Singapore on 7th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 7th inst., arrived at Singapore on 8th inst., at 4 p.m.

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The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst., which left here on 15th inst., arrived at Singapore on 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail, 14th inst

